FINISHING A WORLD.

GLOBE.

OUTLINES OF THE EARTH'S HISTORY. A Popular Study in Physiography. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. Octavo, pp. 87. D. Appleton & Co.

Lord Kelvin and other scientists believe that scarcely more than tweaty million years have elapsed since the globe which is our habitation cooled off enough to sustain the earliest known forms of life. Professor Shaler and the geologists, as a class, to say nothing of the evolutionary biologists, require from two hundred million to five hundred million years in order to account-at least to their own satisfactionfor the operations which have taken place here since life first made its advent. Whichever of these estimates one accepts, he must recognize that the history of this terrestrial ball, even though sketched in outline, must be wonderfully fascinating Fortunate, indeed, then, is the reader to whom such a story is presented as that written by the professor of geology in Harvard University. As a master both of his subject and of a clear, popular style, he is enabled to offer not merely to the student of geology in particular, but also to the reading public in general, an excellent account of the processes by which this and other celestial spheres have been brought to their present con-

dition. The notion that the earth is a sphere was held by the Greeks, and Professor Shaler regards this as the first "large discovery made by our race." That they would also have found out that the planets revolve about the sun, had not the Roman invasion interrupted their thought, is not improbable. As it was, that further service to civilization remained for Copernicus and Galileo to perform. When man had once learned that the earth was not the centre of the universe, or even of the solar system, he was prepared for two other stupendous revelations Frauenhofer, by means of the spectroscope, showed that the sun and stars contained pretty nearly the same substances as our own globe, and Newton discovered the far-reaching law in accordance with which the particles of a single body, and all the bodies in the universeno matter how far apart-are drawn toward each other. Finally, the material and method of world-making were revealed by Kant and Laplace in their nebular hypothesis.

That the great mountain chains which corrugate the earth's crust are the product of shrinkage has long been believed, and it is almost as well understood that the continents have been developed by the same process. But Professor was common to suppose that the alternations of level which continental areas have undergone had been extreme, whereas now it is deemed probable that they were comparatively slight, and that the general outlines of great land areas have changed very little for millions of years.

Of the two liquid envelopes that enwrap the globe the atmosphere is the thicker, and it has had more to do with shaping the surface of the earth than one might suppose without giving the matter due consideration. Not only does the wind carry vast clouds of dust and sand from place to place, but it bears inland the vapor which rises from the ocean, and which comes back to us condensed into rain. All the erosion of the soil that is accomplished by rivers, all the transportation of solid material that these streams and the ocean currents are responsible for, would be impossible were there no air. The waves, too, are raised by this agency, and their havoc must also be charged in part to the account of the atmospheric sea. Between them, the air and the surface water have worn down mountain ranges, scoured off plains, and deposited enormous quantities of débris at the bottom of the ocean-there to form new layers of rock. Then, again, the wind-provoked ocean currents effect a wonderful distribution of tropical heat, rendering similarly influenced at some remote period of work of the air, the rivers and the sea, this was somewhat local in character. It does not appear that the icesheet which overlay Northwestern Europe was ever so extensive as the one that spread down into North America. And it is a singular fact that Siberia does not show evidences of any such continuous covering. The glaciers there were large, but detached from one another. Regarding the boundaries of the American tee Professor Shaler

Imagining a seafarer to have approached by the North Atlantic, as did the Scandinavians, and that his voyage came perhaps a hundred thousand years before that of Leif Ericsson, he would have found an ice front long before he attained the present shores of the land. This front may have extended from south of Greenland, off the shores of the present Grand Banks of Newfoundland, thence westward to Central or Southern New-Jersey. This cliff of ice chundreds of feet thick) was formed by a sheet which lay on the bottom of the sea. On the New-Jersey coast the ice wall left the sea and entered on the body of the continent. We will now suppose that the explorer, animated with the valiant scientific spirit which leads the men of our day to seek the poles, undertook a land journey across the continent along the ice front. The traveller would have passed through Central Pennsylvania, whence, although there were probably detached outlying glaciers lying to the south as far as Central Virginia, the main front extended westward into the Ohlo Valley. In Southern Ohlo a tongue of the lee projected southwardly until it crossed the river where Cincinnati now lies, extending a few miles to the southward of the stream. Thence it deflected northwardly, crossing the Mississippi, and again the Missouri, with a tongue or lobe that went far southward in that State. Then, again, turning to the northwest, it followed in general the northern part of the Missouri Basin until it came within sight of the Rocky Mountains. There the fee front of the State. Then, again, turning to the hortmest, it followed in general the northern part of the Missouri Basin until it came within sight of the Rocky Mountains. There the fee front of the main glacier followed the trend of the mountains, at some distance from their face, for an unknown extent to the northward. In the Cordillerss, as far south as Southern Colorado, and probably in the Sierra Nevada to south of San Francisco, the mountain centres developed local glaciers, which in some cases were of very great size, perhaps exceeding any of those which now exist in Switzerland. It will thus be seen that nearly one-half of the present land area of North America was beneath a glacial covering, though, as before noted, the region about the Gulf of Mexico may have swayed upward when the northern portion of the land was borne down by the vast load of fee which rested upon it. Notwithstanding this addition to the land, our imaginary explorer would have found the portion of the continent fit for the occupancy of life not more than half as great as it is at present. Professor Shaler does not believe that the

ice age in America was caused by much more intense cold than is now known on this continent, but rather by an enormously increased fall of snow in the boreal regions of America, such as would follow an enlarged evaporation from adjacent seas. The glaciers of Greenland and Northern Scandinavia are attributed in great measure to the Gulf Stream. If, then, the region about Behring Strait should sink down enough to admit a large part of the Kuro Siwo, or Japanese current, into the Arctic sea, it is possible that the conditions would be furnished that would be necessary for the formation of our great ice sheet. Evidence is found around Mount St. Elias that the adjacent shores of Alaska were once four thousand

feet lower than they are now, a fact that lends color to a theory of this sort.

The share which volcanic action has had in the earth's history must not be underestimated. It explains the existence of ranges of mountains, as well as of single cones like Vesuvius; it has forced up into fissures in sedimentary rocks enormous quantities of trap; some of the most fertile soils contain volcanic dust, and at least half of the material now lying in ancient rock.

Methodist Church, officiated. A large number of floral gifts was sent to the house. The pall-hear-ers were isidor Straus, Clifton R. Breckindige, william E. Curtis, Harris D. Coit, Henry M. Clapp and William P. Riggs.

Some of those present were ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, John Sabine Smith. Occar S. Straus, Claude Johnson, Miss Harriet Hamilin and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Harriet Hamilin and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Harriet Hamilin and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Harriet Hamilin and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Harriet Hamilin and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Harriet D. Coit, Henry M. Clapp and William P. Signe.

ion, by eruption. The immediate cause of volcanic action is now believed to be superheated THE FORCES THAT HAVE SHAPED OUR steam. Aside from the water which percolates through fissures from the surface, there is a great quantity inclosed in interstices of deeplying and ancient strata, which is liberated at NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED-PHASES OF THE times in consequence of shrinkage stresses. It may be freed in other ways, too. At a depth ten miles there is a temperature of from 700 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is probably five times as hot as this at five times the depth. Water turns to steam at 212 degrees in the open air, and if it suddenly vaporizes at these high temperatures in the interior of the earth, the pressures that result are nearly equal to that of gunpowder. The water and vapor, on their way to and through the crevice that gives them a vent, carry before them a part of the onfining rock and pulverizes it to dust. Professor Shaler, in presenting this explanation, takes pains to say that it is not yet universally accepted, but it is the modern view.

The author's professed purpose in writing this book is to lay the foundation for the practical study of geology, and, before he closes, he offers a number of practical hints to the man who is learning to observe. He also indulges in occasional bits of philosophy. He reminds the reader that the most distant stars are giant suns; that the dirt beneath our feet is more complicated in its processes than the chemist's aboratory, and that "our bodies are inheritances from the inconceivable past, which have come to us through tens of thousands of different species and hundreds of millions of ancestors." We must overlook these things in our common life," he continues; "if we could take them into account each soul would carry the universe as an intellectual burden."

NOTES.

Primarily for the students of engineering and architecture in Cornell University, Daniel Alexander Murray, instructor in that institution, has prepared "An Elementary Course in the Integral Calculus." The author has aimed to give the student facility in making integrations and simple applications, such as arise in practical work. Skill may thus be acquired by the average undergraduate in a few months. This publication is issued in the Cornell Mathematical Series by the American Book Company.

In a small volume entitled "Heroes and Martyrs of Science" William C. Ewart brings together short biographical sketches of Columbus, Galileo, Roger Bacon, Kepler, Newton, Denis Papin (one of the pioneers in steamboating) and Thomas Campanella (a philosophical Spanish monk). As may be inferred from its name, the book emphasizes the tragic phases of these men's experience. Whittaker publishes it.

Great hopes of cheap and first-class illumination, by means of a gas formerly known only to the chemists, were excited two or three years ago, immediately upon the discovery of a new method of producing this agent. In "Lighting by Acetylene," a duodecimo volume of 141 pages which the Van Nestrand Company prints, William E. Gibbs affords an idea of the appliances used for generating and burning the gas. The subject is covered in as satisfactory a manner as was possible in the space allowed. The reader will probably be surprised at the amount of attention which acetylene has received from inventors, and at the variety of generators and lamps already devised for its production and use. While some of the apparatus described is more meritorious than the rest of it, Mr. Gibbs evidently does not believe that the ideal lamp has yet been found. There is still room for improvement.

It is for the interest of every motorman on trolley roads, and of his employer, and also of the public, that he should have a good understanding of the mechanism which he is called upon to operate. It is not necessary, of course, that he should be a full-fledged electrician, but habitable regions in Northern Europe that would he ought to know enough to be able to get his otherwise be wildernesses. The vegetable and car through without serious delay when any animal life of Arctic North America was also accident occurs. The instructions given to him when he is first employed are partially forgothistory. Still another force which has operated | ten after a short time, unless he takes pains to in carving the face of the earth's surface into refresh his memory. One of the best possible its present shape is glacial action. As com- means of doing so is to consult a sultable handbook at intervals. Laird & Lee, of Chicago, have got out a "Motorman's Guide" with this

NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

TRIENNIAL SESSION BEGUN IN PORTLAND, ORE. Portland, Ore., July 7.-The tenth triennial National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States met to-day. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. In the absence of the re-tiring Moderator, Nelson Dingley, of Maine, Arthur H. Wellman, of Massachusetts, assistant chairman of the Provisional Committee called the body to order. The election of Moderator was taken up, and Dr. F. A. Noble, of Chicago, was chosen on the first ballot. C. F. Coffin, of Connecticut, and the Rev. George C. Adams, of San Francisco, were elected assistant moderators.
At the afternoon sessions the Moderator ap-

pointed Committees on Business, Credentials and Finance. The Rev. A. W. Ackerman, of the First Church, of Portland, welcomed the delegates to the city. The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied with reading and discussing the reports of standing committees. The interior of the First Congregational Church,

where the convention holds its sessions, is generously decorated with flowers, and the American and Eritish flags are draped together about the pulpit and the front of the gallery.

When a bulletin was read in the Council this morning announcing the exchange of Licutement Hobson and his men, the entire body rose and cheered for the Merrimac crew.

SCAFFOLD BROKE AND FOUR MEN KILLED. Marshalltown, Iowa, July 7.—Four men were killed by the breaking of a scaffold at the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company to-day. The

BRENDER, Adolph. CARRIGAN, John, of Springfield, In. AMB. James. "LAUGHLIN, George, of Peoria, Ill. "Mike" Driscoll, of Peoria, was fatally hurt.

THANKS FOR HUNTINGTON. Washington, July 7.-Representative Meyer, of

Louisiana. to-day introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington and the officers and men of the 1st Battallon, United States Marines, for courage and bravery at Guantanamo. TEACHER AND PUPIL DROWNED.

Bedham, Mass. July 7.—While bathing in the Charles River this afternoon Brother Vintrice, a leacher in the Home of the Angel Guardian, of Roxbury, and John Killin, nine years old, a pupil of the same institution, became exhausted and were drowned.

THE OLD POLICE BOARD MEETS AGAIN.

In compliance with the mandate issued by Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court the old olice Commissioners, Frank Moss, George Moore Smith and Andrew D. Parker, met at Police Headquarters yesterday to recapvass and revise the vote for president of the Borough of Richmond and to issue a certificate to George Cromwell as the man elected. The Board issued the certificate to President Cromwell, and John Davennort, his coun-sel, took it away with him. The certificate will be filed with the City Clerk. After the meeting ex-Commissioner Parker called on Chief Devery and congratulated him.

WILLIAM K. CARLISLE'S FUNERAL. The funeral of William K. Carlisle, son of ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle of the Treasury,

Treasury, took place yesterday at the ex-Secretary's home, No. 4 Washington Square North The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Washington Square Methodist Church, officiated. A large number of

strata was supplied, in Professor Shaler's opin- FORCES GATHER AT ALBANY.

MEMBERS OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE MEET AND DISCUSS SITUATION.

MATTER-TRACY AND LAUTERBACH TO BE

ON HAND TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
y. July 7.—The first detachment of the army of the Legislature, which is to meet here on Monday evening next, arrived to-day, and began to lay out the camp. The squad in question was comed of the members of the Senate and the Assembly Judiciary committees. There were in its ranks Senators Stranshan, Raines, Krum, Brackett and Wray and Assemblymen Armstrong, Allds, Brennan, Degraw, Fish, Ives, Laimbeer and Sted-

These met in the Senate Library and there wre tled for five or six hours with the problem of so changing the laws of the State that repeaters and other offenders against the Election laws in York shall be punished. Governor Black had had printed for them a copy of the Election laws, so nodified as to permit of the appointment of a State Board of Elections. This bill, it was stated, was a mere skeleton, which they were expected to clothe. This might seem a simple task, but after a long conference it was announced that no agreement whatever had been reached upon a bill.

The chief bill considered provides for a Bipartisan Board of Elections, to be named by the State committees, coupled with bipartisan city boards. State Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor are named in this bill. It is foreseen that the Bipartisan Board would get into a condition of deadlock over the appointment of the State Supervisor of Elections, and therefore it is provided that the Governor shall be the arbiter in this interesting situation.

Of course, if the bill passes, Governor Black would vote in favor of the Republican candidate for the position. This would be satisfactory to the Republican members of the Legislature now here, but as one of them said to-day: "Within five minutes after a Democratic Governor should come into depose the Republican Supervisor of Elections and put in his place a Democrat. It really seems that the only way to preserve the office to the Republican party for a reasonable time is to make the office one of five years' duration." But there is opposition to making the term of the Supervisor of any greater length than that of the Governor, who may indirectly appoint him by giving the

This opposition comes chiefly from the rural Republicans, who are not especially enamoured with

will seek to make its passage a campaign issue

COST OF EXTRA SESSION.

Albany, July 7.-It is the intention of the Governor and the leaders to keep the expense of the exview, it has been decided that only the following Clerk, journal clerk, presiding officer's clerk, ser gentral arms, stenographer, an assistant door-keeper and four pages in the Senate, and three as-sistant doorkeepers, two messengers and six pages in the Assembly. These officers will cost the State Si22 a day for the Senate and Si20 a day in the Assembly. The members will receive no pay, but will receive mileage, which will aggregate 15-90. To these expenses must be added those of princing, stationary and postage. If this plan, which has been decided on, is adhered to, a ten days' session would probably cost less than \$12,000.

CAPTAIN SAYS ISLANDS HAVE MOVED.

ST. LAWRENCE STEAMER RUNS ASHORE AND IS BADLY DAMAGED

Watertown, N. Y., July 7.-A dispatch to "The Standard" from Clayton says:

in the passenger service, ran upon the Twin Islands River, at 7 o'clock this morning. She is badly dam aged, having a big hole in her hull from contact

with the rocks.

The Casplan is an old boat, having been built in 1845. Captain Darreau in stating the cause of the accident, says that he missed his bearings, and he claims that the islands have moved.

The Casplan, when she struck the rocks, carried over one hundred passengers, all of whom were safely transferred to the shore, and returned to Alexandria Bay.

COMMENT ON CURRENT EVENTS.

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN NAVY From The Boston Journal.

SHAFTER'S CAMPAIGN IN CUBA. From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

General Shafter's action has not been so brilllandly successful as Dewey's, but it has been successful strikingly successful. The United States is
under obligations to Shafter for what he has done,
and the United States will not be unmindful of his
deserving. There is talk of reviving the title of
Theutenant-general, which has been in abeyance
for years; and, of all the major-generals now in tha
country's service, there is no one who is so much
entitled to the distinguished honor as he. He has
done something, and should be rewarded for it. CHEERS FOR SCHLEY AND HIS CAPTAINS.

From The St. Louis Republic.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Three cheers for Commodore Schley. Sampson is all right, but it is only fair that the Commodore who succeeded in bottling up Cervera should also have the honor of leading the attack and of directing the squadron movements. The captains under his command also deserve special honor. A more skilful fight was never recorded.

ODDS WERE AGAINST ADMIRAL CERVERA.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Credit must be given Admiral Cervers for his brave dash for liberty in the face of great cide—for the odds were great. There was no sign of the white feather either in him or his men. They fought with a courage worthy of the warine traditions of their race. But that they were fatally lacking in skill is shown by the little damage done the American fleet—one man killed. A MOST REMARKABLE NAVAL BATTLE.

From The New-Orleans Picayone.

From The New-torieans Picayune.

Probably the most remarkable naval engagement in history was that which was fought off the entrance to Santiago Harbor on Sunday last-remarkable, firstly, for the vasitiess of the results; secondly, for the insignificant lose to the American ships engaged, and, lastly, for the splendid courage with which the Spanish Admiral and his men made a dash for the open sea in the face of overwhelming odds, and fought their ships until not a gin was left and they were on fire and driven ashore. GUNS OF MANILA AND LEXINGTON.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune.

A new policy was given birth on the first day of May, 1898, in the bay of Manila. The first gun fired by Dewey was the first note of a revolution as far reaching in its effect upon the civilization of the world as the first gun fired at Lexington on April 19, 1776. Its real meganing, as many believe, was that, instead of inviting the "oppressed of all nations" to seek the shelter of the Stars and Siripes on American soil, we will earry the flag to them, or to as many of them as will willingly and freely accept it. THE LADRONES A GOOD COALING STATION.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Ladrones are rather overshadowed by the other triumphs of the day, but in its way the chief island is a jewel of a coaling station. It gives another pier to our bridge over the Pacific. It is placed to hold watch and ward over the routes from Japan and North Chias to Australia, and it works in perfectly with the Hawaiian Islands and our station at Samoa. Nobody has been able to see why Spain kept it. It is plain now.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

BRITISH CONSUL AT WOO-CHOW TELEGRAPHS

Hong Kong, July 7.-News has been received here from Canton of serious disturbances at Yung-Shien and Luk-Chuan, in the Province of Kwang-St. The rebels are said to be everywhere victorious

and to be advancing on Woo-Chow. The British Consul and Commissioner of Customs at Woo-Chow has telegraphed for gunboats.
There is considerable uneasiness at Canton on account of the presence there of a Black Flag chief, and the British gunboat Tweed, now here, is being hurriedly placed in commission, and will sail for Canton and the West River immediately.

BELGIAN EXPEDITION SURPRISED.

LIEUTENANT DUBOIS AND THIRTY-ONE SOLDIERS KILLED BY CONGO REBELS.

els. July 7.—The newspapers announce that a Belgian expedition of one hundred men, under Lieutenant Dubois, has been surprised by Congo rebels, who killed thirty-one members of the expedition and captured a quantity of rifles and cart-tridges.

Lieutenant Dubols was afterward deserted by his soluters and killed.

RUN ON CHILIAN BANKS.

ULTIMATUM ON THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE SENT TO ARGENTINA.

Lima, Peru, July 7, via Galveston, Tex.-Alarming news has been received here from Chill. Owing to the financial conditions a run on gold begun on the banks, and thereupon the Government closed the banks for five days.

The Chillan Government has also sent an ultimatum to Argentina, giving the latter, according to report, until August 15 in which to decide the boundary question between the two countries which has been in dispute for a long time past.

The following dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Valparaise, Chili, via Galveston,

A financial panic has been occasioned here by the withdrawal and exportation of gold, which has caused the Chilian Government to officially close all the banks in Chili until the 12th inst. During this suspension the Government will consider the advisability of issuing paper money. At the office of Flint, Eddy & Co. it was said

vesterday afternoon that the outlook in Chili was by no means as threatening as would appear from this dispatch. The underlying cause of the whole trouble, it was said, was the boundary dispute between Chill and the Argentine Republic. A treaty covering the settlement of this dispute had been publicans, who are not especially enamoured with the idea in any case of interfering with the elections in New York.

In a second bill under consideration there is a State Superintendent of Elections at the head of a State Department of Elections at the head of a State Department of Elections who is authorized to appoint supervisors of elections in the various rities on the nomination of the two great political parties. In this bill the supervisors are given large police powers on Election Day. It was suggested to day that the State Supervisor he intrusted with some control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections, with the same control of the inspectors of elections with the same control of the inspectors of elections and the same control of the inspectors of elections and the same control of the inspectors of elections are given large police powers on Election Day. It was suggested with the same control of the inspectors of elections are given large police powers on Election Day. It was suggested with the same control of the same control of the same control of the inspectors of elections in the various day that the same control of the definition of the two countries were defining the boundary to the treaty and the treaty and the treaty and the least and the same control of the sam signed some time ago, and commissioners repre-

spiracy to attempt the life of Emperor Francis Joseph by the use of dynamite during his expected visit to this city.

SENTENCE OF DREYFUS UPHELD.

Paris, July 7.- In the Chamber of Deputies today, replying to an interpellation of Count de Castellane on the subject of Alfred Dreyfus, the pris-oner of Devil's Island, the Minister for War, M. 'avaignao, made an exhaustive statement, ducing the strongest evidence of the guilt of Drey fus. In so doing he read several official documents in proof of the prisoner's guilt, and the Chamber, by a vote of \$12 to 2, approved the Minister's statement and ordered it to be printed and placarded throughout France.

RETURN OF MATAAFA TO SAMOA.

THE FATAL MONEY BELT.

MORALS OF THE END OF THE CAREER OF THE TERRIBLE TURK.

A story wheh carried its morals with the impact of 12-inch shells was printed in some of the papers yesterday. The reason why The Tribune did not print it exactly like some of the others was that The Tribune did not believe all the harrowing detalls which the others accepted. Nor does it be-Heve them now, but the morals shine out now, so that anybody who looks at them is not likely to care about such little things as facts. The story was that Yousouf, "the Terrible Turk." had lost his life through sheer cupidity. He went down with La Bourgogne, and the reason, according to the stories, why he did not pull somebody out of a boat and thrust himself in and so save himself was that he had so much gold in his belt that it sank him

The sum which he was said to have in his belt was \$8,500. The Tribune yesterday said that he was \$5,500. The folding yearing to the stories, made just the difference between life and death. He carried the whole sum, it was said, in a belt, \$5,500 in gold. That amount of gold weighs something over thirty pounds, and that was too much for him to swim with. The stories laid awful stress on the bad life of the Terrible Turk. All that he ever did, it appears, was to eat, to drink Turkish coffee, to smoke Turkish eigarettes, to hoard gold and to wrestle, or rather, to advertise that he would wrestle. It was by advertising that he would wrestle that he got his food, his coffee. his eigarettes and whatever gold he had. was on his way home, with the intention of start-ing a cafe with his hoarded gold, when fate over-took him and punished him for his wickedness. His idea was that if he could start a cafe of his own, he could get all he wanted to eat, drink and smoke at cost, and at the same time enlarge his girth and the belt that measured it. There were some reasons why this seemed im-

probable, or at least not proved. As for instance: (a) It was understood that his managers, when he was fooling the public of this town with the spedous promises of wrestling matches which never came off, were not the men to let anybody get away from them with \$8,500 in his belt. (b) It was understood at that same period that he took understood at that same period that he took the most of his pay in Turkish coffee, which always leaves enough grounds to be used over again; Turkish cigareties, which leave such a smell behind them that the sea would probably refuse to receive him, wheat cakes, which might indeed do their part toward weighing him down, and glory, of which he nev r got enough to sink him. (c) He went in the steerage of La Bourgogne, whereas any prudent miser would go in a cabin which he could lock at night, so that his belt might not be taken off while he slept. (d) Yousouf was such a alig and strong man that a trifle of thirty pounds of gold slung about him would not make any difference to him, anyway. (e) There is no proof that he ever got near enough to the surface after the ship was struck to run any chance of escaping, with or without a letter of credit, to say nothing of a belt full of gold.

But there is the story, and, whether it is true or not, it is good for the sake of its morals, which are 4a few of them: (a) Do not be a glutton, (b) a miser, (c) a drinker (d) a smoker, (e) do not carry gold in a belt, leave it with the purser, so that it will go down with the ship and not be a temptation; (f) take all your pay in digareties, a sufficient quantity of which, if carried in a belt, would act are a life preserver, and (g)—this moral is for managers—do not pay the people whom you hire; the money does then nothing but harm, and it would do you nothing but good. most of his pay in Turkish coffee, which always

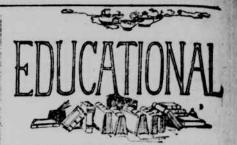
ATTACK ON THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY. Atlanta, Ga., July 7 (Special).-The most sensa-

tional speech ever delivered before the Georgia Bar Association was made to-day by Judge John W. Alken, the president, in a terrific attack on the Federal judiciary. Judge Aiken discussed the long tenure of office as detrimental and then what he termed judge-made laws, declaring the latter in most instances wrong and un-American. He debeen arrested here charged with high treason. One of them has confessed that he took part in a conspiracy to attempt the life of Emperor Francis South Carolina sent 126 000 troops into the army of alberty, while the commercial State of New-York, dominated far more then than now by the great city of New-York, sent only 2,500. But I need not inger upon a proposition so concurred in by philosophers and statesmen. Perhaps the city's rate of increase will continue to exceed that of the country s. But the laws should not give impetus to this increase. And it is absolutely true that freight tates betermine in a very large measure the growth of towns and cities. The press, the pulpit, philosophers, moralists and publicits are continually inveighing against the rush to the cities. Is it not, to say the least, unfortunate that such a powerful department of government as the Federal Court is fast becoming should contribute to this very evil by the use of a novel application of powerful. abl: "In the Revolutionary War the rural State of

SATISFYING SPANISH "HONOR."

the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to James F. Hogan, anti-Parnellite, member for the Middle Division of Theorems, as to why Great Britain refuses to allow Chief Manafa to return to Samoa when the United States and Germany have consented to his doing so, said the three governments those of the United States, Germany and Great Britain have agreed to permit Manafa to return to Samoa under certain conditions.

and blacking member for the Midde Division of Tipperary, as to why forcal littlen or disease to a provide and a termopy have consented to he had a provided the sease of the bidding on, said the three governments (those of the had of the provided the sease of the had didnessed to the sease of the sease



For Boys and Young Men-City.

DERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th St., New York. The Head Master will be at the school building daily through June to meet parents, from 8:30 to 10:30, except Saturdays. For the eighteenth annual register, giving full particulars, address.

J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

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INJURY TO CITY TREES. om The Citizen.

Prom The Citizen.

Professor Collins, of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society, calls attention once more to the damage continually inflicted on city trees, and the consequent injury to the general welfare and civic embellishment of Brookleyn, by horses biting off the bark when left standing near the sidewalk.

Employers and employes should take special notice of the same. There is no excuse whatever for allowing a horse to gnaw the bark from a tree, but observation shows that the driver, generally an employe, takes a sort of malicious pleasure in seeing the horse so occupied, though usually he pretends its called to it they usually grin, as though they, thought the complainant rather simple-minded for noticing such a thing.

If the employers were taught otherwise they would see the value of instructing employes to respect the opinion of customers, and by degrees customers are coming to the opinion that trees give beauty to the city and assist in maintaining the health as well as the comfort of its people, and that a street without a tree is a mere widerness of bricks and mortar, a place to shun in the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

Parents, too, need to be told again and again of the necessity of teaching children, boys in particular, to let the trees alone, for many a voning tree is broken down by boys and many a well-grown one ruined by boys, who peel off the bark all around the trunk. They do not know that a penalty of the and six months' imprisonment is prescribed for him who injures a tree, and they need to be taught it.

Robert—I am trying to learn to ride my wheel without touching the hundle-bars.
Richard—Any particular reason?
Robert—Very particular. You see, if, when I was riding along, a footpad should suddenly confront me and order me to hold up my hands, I couldn'd it without falling off.—(Boston Transco